

The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DART CROCKET.

VOL. II.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

NO. 37.

POETRY.

The returns from Maine and Vermont are
leaving and effect on Seymour, Hear him;
"I am failing, Andy, failing,
Ebbin my blooming hope away,
And I've lost the gift of dreaming
As I dreamed the other day,
Where the Democratic legions
Who have vowed me their support?
They have gone to other regions,
And their numbers getting short."

"Though the friends that gathered round me
Bade my trembling spirit hope,
They have left me in the darkness,
Blind, and weak, and faint to grope.
Had I record now as Grant last,
Prompt to aid my rising will,
I would fight them like a Roman—
Be the great aspirer still."

"Let no Salmon Chase upbraid me
As the means of his defeat;
He will have no cause for sorrow
When he hears how I've beat.
Like a noble modern Caesar
Once I put the thing aside,
Yet got the nomination,
But I've better I had died."

"Should the best plebeian rabble
Dare to cast its faithless eye,
Where Frank Blair, my chosen consort,
Weeps above his pit of rye.
Seek him, my loyal people,
Had no use for him or me,
Though 'tis true, we both have thought so,
We must bow to the decree."

"And for thee, Oh, noble Andy!
In whose shoes I hope to stand,
Reach to me from out the White House
One last, dear, consoling hand,
Toll them that the men have told me
That my hope is in the dust;
Teach, oh, teach me to teach me bravely
How to fail if I must."

"I am failing, Andy, failing,
Ebbin my blooming hope away,
And I've lost the gift of dreaming
As I dreamed the other day,
Ah, no more among the people
Dare I lift my loving hand;
Belmont now, or Andy, aid me?
White House! ah, the hope is dead?"

PEW TALK.

That tall young fellow here to-day!
I wonder what his name is!
His eyes are fixed on me now—
Do look at Sally Damsel!

Who is that lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leech—
There's Mrs. Jones with Deacon Giles?
I wonder if he'll preach.

Lead me your fan—it is so warm;
We both will sit at prayer—
Mourning because the widow Ames—
How Mary's bonnet flares.

Do look at Nancy Sloyer's veil,
Its full width too is given—
I wonder if Susanna Ayres
Appears to-day as bride.

Lord! what a voice Jane Rice has got—
Oh, how that organ roars—
I'm glad we've left the singing seats
How hard Miss Johnson snorts!

What ugly shawls are those in front!
Did you observe Ann Wild?
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black,
I guess she's lost a child!

I'm half asleep—that Mr. Jones.
His sermon's as long—
This afternoon will stay at home,
And practice that new song.

ORIGINAL STORY.

THE RIVAL LOVERS.

BY ALPHA DE KAPPA.

CHAPTER X.

For a moment Eugene stood irresolute; but it was only a moment. Love triumphed, and forgetting all else, he clasped Ella to his bosom.

Of course he had no right to do this, and she the wife of another. This was the reason would have said he listened to the voice of reason. But he would not. He pressed her to his heart and covered her face with passionate kisses. And he only cared to know that she did not resent his freedom, but yielded passively to his ardent love.

You have mistaken Ella's character if you think it could long be thus. In the surprise and joy of this sudden meeting she had yielded to his rash proceeding. But now she disengaged herself from his arms, and drew back from him while a tide of burning crimson rushed to her face.

She had no place in those sheltering arms, sweet as it was to rest in them. Another claimed them now. Had he not left her for another? And why did he now come seeking her out?

This thought made her regain her self-possession. For a moment she felt indignant—felt like reproaching him for the way he had acted. But she restrained herself, and only met, with a calm, half defiant look, his passionate gaze. But her resolution was melting under that look, and judgement—nay, it was a higher principle than judgement, bade her fly from that look. And as the bird that breaks the fascinating charm of the wily serpent, she turned lingeringly away.

Eugene was not one of those human serpents, who lie in wait to bite the innocent and unsuspecting traveller unto death.

Far from it. He had only forgotten his duty to Ella, and himself. And when Ella turned to leave him, without a single word, he awoke to reality.

But she should not leave him thus, suspecting, and misunderstanding him. He had been rash, and he must apologise. So he seized her hand and said hurriedly—

"Do not leave me. I have done wrong. Allow me to apologise. I will conduct myself right hereafter."

She did not reply, and he continued—

"Have you not one word of welcome for me? May I not be a brother to you even yet?"

"I will welcome you as a brother," she said in a low voice, "if you will bury the past, and never speak of our former meeting. It could do no good," she added.

And he promised; knowing that it would be utterly impossible to keep that promise, all the time. But what else could he do. He would promise anything rather than leave her.

They walked slowly along the level beach together; neither speaking a word.

They had reached the Bower, and here they sat down.

Old memories thronged up as Eugene looked out on the quiet lake, bordered with a fringe of, seeming everlasting green.

He thought of the day when Ella had pledged herself to him, sitting here just as she was to day. Already his arm was stealing around her waist again, almost unconsciously, when she sprang to her feet and said—

Mr. Harrington, it will be best for us to separate. You cannot remember that there is another between us—One who has a right to expect your love, now."

It was hard to say this. But Ella would not swerve from the path of duty to gather flowers on the brink of a precipice.

She knew her own weakness, and was therefore free from danger.

"One who has a right to expect my love!" Eugene repeated, after her. "No one on earth has a right to my love. It is I who should reproach you, but I cannot. I will only love you still. You can remain faithful to your husband, and refuse to love me; but you cannot keep me from loving you."

"My husband!" exclaimed Ella in bewilderment. "I have no husband."

In a moment the truth flashed upon them both. They had been deceived—duped. How near they came to parting, as they met, each thinking the other was to blame.

"Stolen waters are sweet," Solomon says. Perhaps it is so. But far sweeter was it to this young pair to know that they were violating no law of honor, duty or conscience, in now meeting the warm current of love flowing from the other, with all the fervor of their own.

Ah! faithless souls. Ready, an hour ago, to murder against the giver of happiness. Not willing to trust him, knowing that he would withhold no good thing from you. You do not deserve this happiness.

Great was Dr. Mason's surprise when, a few hours afterwards, Eugene and Ella entered the room together. But with the self-possession of a true gentleman he welcomed Eugene back to his home.

Not like a mean soul, who fears and avoids one whom they have injured, did he receive Eugene. No, it was rather as one who wished to stone for a fault, unwittingly committed.

And when Eugene arose to return to Franklin, Mason walked with him, out into the yard.

"It is rarely I feel it my duty to apologise, but I have acted rashly, in attempting to dispose of my daughter's hand without her consent," Mason said, when they were alone. "George Pelham in whom I placed undoubted confidence, has proved to be a villain. He has ruined all my prospects for old age. I must witness the sale of the home of my ancestors, and must see strangers fill the places I have kept so long. But I can blame no one but myself. Thank God, He did not permit me to complete my rash designs and unite Ella, for life to that mass of moral corruption."

Eugene was not very much to blame if he felt, and enjoyed his advantage. He knew he was master of the situation; and despite his efforts to the contrary, felt a little contempt for the old man in his heart.

But he asked, humbly enough, if Mason now had any objection to his suit for his daughter's hand, and received the consolatory assurance that he had none—none in the world.

His suit was granted so readily that Eugene was ready to suspect that it was

mercenary and selfish motives which were prompting Mason; just as Mason had once before suspected Eugene, and as unjustly. For Mason had not even heard of Eugene's sudden acquisition of wealth, quickly as such things are to fly abroad to every ear. He felt that it was magnanimous in Eugene to come now, in their hour of disgrace, and offer himself again, when there was nothing to tempt him to renew his solicitations, and after he had been rejected so coldly in Mason's days of prosperity. He knew that he had judged Eugene harshly, and unjustly, and he was willing now to make any atonement in his power.

But Eugene did not care for Mason much any way. He was a mere cyphor, who must be respected and treated with deference because he was the father of Ella who was the grand sum total of all his hopes and desires.

Arriving in Franklin Eugene proceeded at once to the jail where Pelham was confined. His name had been given by Cameron, to the keeper, as one of the counsel for the prisoner, and he was admitted to Pelham's cell.

His motive was not to defend Pelham, for he was thoroughly convinced of his guilt, and he would not try to shield a murderer from justice. But his mission was to discover who the writer of those forged letters, which he carried in his pocket, was.

He found Pelham in a state of stupor from the effects of immoderate drinking, for he managed to obtain the poisonous stuff even in this loathsome place. But Pelham recognized him at once and asked with a drunken leer what he could do for his friend, Mr. Harrington.

"Did you write these?" Eugene asked holding the letters up before him.

"Caught, am I?" he muttered to himself. Then he said, "I did not write them, but I know who did; and if you will give me ten dollars I will tell you."

Eugene paid him his price, and he exposed his former friend and confederate—Mr. Gaines.

"She has deserted me in my hour of trouble, and I will desert her," said Pelham. "Besides, I want the money to buy a gun. It is a great thing when a person is lonely and in low spirits. Stay with me and we will have a jolly time tonight."

Eugene thanked the drunken wretch, and obtaining Pelham's signature to a paper, which he wrote stating the facts which Pelham had revealed, he hastened away, glad to escape from the scene of degradation and misery.

Pelham was too much intoxicated to think while Eugene was with him; but when he recollected the interview the next morning, he cursed himself for his stupidity. Had he not been playing to the hand of his hated rival? He would be revenged on him yet. One day more and his trial would come on. It mattered not whether they found him guilty or not, he was determined to escape, if it was only to be revenged on his enemies.

Thus he sat, and thought, that long quiet day, hearing the din of busy men in the streets while he could not even catch a glimpse of the bright sunshine.

But it was his last day in prison. He had decided this in the depth of his soul.

When they took him out to carry him to the court room he would escape or die. Except in his hours of beastly intoxication, he had not suffered his muscles to grow feeble through inaction. He had used them to the extent of his limited freedom; and he felt confident that he could escape, the next morning when he lay down on his miserable prison bed.

The next morning, at dawn, he was awake and nerving himself for the desperate game he was soon to play. Not a drop of brandy did he taste; for he wished to be cool and collected when the hour came for the attempt.

Slowly the hours passed, until he began to fear that those unforeseen circumstances would prevent his trial coming up that day.

But at last he heard the tramp of men in the passage outside. Then the rusty key turned in the massive lock, and the men entered the dismal cell. Pelham tottered to his feet, and the men looking at him, were completely deceived and thought he was scarcely able to walk. So two of the guard took his arms, more to assist him to walk, than to make him secure.

Out upon the street—the bright, busy looking street; then slowly up it, they went.

There was a crowd gathered around, looking with open mouths at the spectacle of a poor sick looking man carried to his sentence of life or death. Pity was

beginning to predominate over every other feeling, when the crowd were suddenly elcified on seeing this apparently half dead man suddenly spring from the guard; leap upon a horse which stood in the court-yard; and dart off with the speed of the wind up the street.

Pelham had escaped. The cry went up and immediately there was a scramble for the nearest horses; while some, in the excitement of the moment rushed after him on foot.

Pelham did not dare to look back until he had ridden several hundred yards. Then turning his head, without slackening the pace of the fiery steed, which he had so suddenly taken possession of, he saw the motley crowd of pursuers just beginning a regular chase. He had a considerable start, and his horse was one of the swiftest in that region, for he had delayed seizing one until he could secure a swift looking courser.

Now commenced a race for life. Out of town; out over the rough hilly roads, they sped. Pelham soon distanced most of his pursuers, and they gave up the chase one after another. But a few well mounted men kept up the pursuit, evidently determined to run him down. This he knew they could do in the end, for they would be continually reinforced by fresh recruits and good horses. So he took the most direct road to the nearest mountain, hoping to be able to elude his pursuers, could he once get out of sight among the almost inaccessible rocks.

Fortune seemed to favor him, for mile after mile was passed over and still he kept his distance ahead of the baffled administrators of justice.

At last he reached the spurs of the group of mountains which he sought. On up the steep passes, he hurried his jaded horse; the pursuing party pressing close after him.

Soon it became impossible to ride further. Then springing from his horse he disappeared among the sharp crags and his pursuers saw him no more. Vain was all their search for him; he could not be found.

And they turned homeward at last, feeling disappointed, and sore over their defeat.

From his hiding place, among the rocks Pelham watched his enemies, in their fruitless search, and gave a deep breath of relief when they disappeared down the rugged little path they had come.

"And now, Mr. George Pelham," he said to himself, "you are safe for the present, you are entirely too sharp a fellow to be caught and hanged up like a dog. And now let me consider what to do. I will be revenged on those cowardly villains. I would almost be willing to die if I could kill all those miserable scoundrels first. Who must I begin with? Eugene Harrington must die. If I cannot get Ella Mason myself he shall not have her. This is a fact settled. I was drunken fool when he called on me. I should rather have taken his life blood, than to have been assisting him. But his triumph will be short. This night will send him into eternity, so help me God."

And the remainder of the day he sat brooding over his dark design. Eugene was probably at the Hall now, he thought. And he determined to make his way there, as soon as darkness fell. He would risk being caught. Of course if he was careful, and would watch until a good opportunity presented itself, he could kill Eugene and escape. Thus he thought.

A dark cloud arose at sunset, and rolled slowly up the skies and the low rumble of the distant thunder foretold a coming storm.

"All the better for my purpose," thought Pelham as he left his hiding place and picked his way slowly down the mountain.

"There will be no one out watching for me, such as this is going to be."

Thus thinking, Pelham pursued his way to Mason Hall. There was no relenting in his heart this time. He had sunk himself too deep in crime, to feel any compunctions over anything that selfishness or revenge dictated.

And Eugene was at Mason Hall that night; drinking from that fountain of happiness—love. Little did he or Ella think, as they sat alone together, that evening, and watched the gathering storm, that the bloody hand of a murderer was hastening towards them—a hand ruled by a heart that knew no pity, and never turned aside from a purpose on which it once fixed.

[Concluded next week]

"Good blood will show itself," as the old maid said who struck by the redness of her own nose.

AN ACT.

IN RELATION TO THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF CLERKS OF SUPERIOR COURTS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That as this act will be incorporated in the general act respecting the practice and procedure of the courts, required to be reported to the General Assembly at its present session, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, it will be printed in that general act and not elsewhere among the acts of this General Assembly, unless otherwise hereafter directed.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is required to have the third section of this act, and that portion relating to the Superior Court Clerks printed at least weekly in four papers published in this State, and the sum necessary for that purpose hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. The terms of the several Superior Courts of this State shall begin in each year at the times hereinafter stated, and shall continue to be held for two weeks (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) unless the business shall be sooner disposed of.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Bertie county first Monday in March and October.

Hertford, third Monday in March and October.

Gates, fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Chowan, sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Perquimans, eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Pasquotank, tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Camden, twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Currituck, fourteenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Tyrrell county first Monday in September and February.

Washington, third Monday in September and February.

Martin, second Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Hyde, fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Beaufort, sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Pitt, eighth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Edgecombe, tenth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Wayne county first Monday in September and February.

Jones, third Monday in September and February.

Onslow, first Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Craven, third Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Lenoir, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Greene, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Carteret, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

Wilson, eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Robeson county on the fourth Monday in August and February.

Bladen, second Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Columbus, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Brunswick, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

New Hanover, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Sampson, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Duplin, twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Polk County, the first Monday in March and September.

Rutherford, third Monday in March and September.

Cleveland, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Lincoln, fourth Monday after third Monday in March and September.

Gaston, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Macon, eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Cabarrus, tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Catawba County, first Monday [in] March and September.

Alexander, third Monday in March and September.

Iredell, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Wilkes, fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Caldwell, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Burk, eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

Madison, tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Alleghany County, the first Monday in April and September.

Ashe, third Monday in April and September.

Watauga, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Mitchell, fourth Monday after third Monday in April and September.

Transylvania, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Henderson, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

CLERKS OF THE QUALIFICATIONS AND GENERAL DUTIES OF CLERKS OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

SEC. 1. At the first meeting of the county commissioners of each county after the election or appointment of any clerk of a Superior Court, it shall be the duty of the clerk to deliver to such commissioners a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by them, as is now required by the law, payable to the State of North Carolina, and with a condition "to be void if he shall account for any (and) pay over according to law all moneys and effects which have or may come into his hands by virtue of or color of his office, and shall diligently perform the duties of his office, as they are or hereafter may be prescribed by law."

SEC. 2. The approval of said bonds by the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be recorded by their clerk, any commissioner dissenting may cause his dissent to be entered on record. Any commissioner approving a bond which he knows or believes to be insufficient, shall personally be liable as if he was a surety thereon. The said bond acknowledged by the parties thereto, or approved by a subscribing witness, before the clerk of said commissioners, as their presiding officer, registered in the office of the register of the county, in a separate book to be kept by him for the registration of official bonds, and the original with the approval thereof endorsed, deposited with the register for safe keeping. The like records shall be had upon said bonds as are or may be given by law on official bonds.

SEC. 3. Every Clerk of the Superior Court before entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe before some officer authorized by law to administer an oath, the oath prescribed by law, and file the same with the Register of Deeds for the county.

SEC. 4. In case any clerk shall fail to give bond and qualify as above directed, the chairman of the county commissioners of his county shall immediately inform the Judge of the judicial district thereof, who shall thereupon declare the office vacant, and fill the same, and the appointee shall give bond and qualify as above directed.

SEC. 5. He shall have an office in the courthouse, or other place provided by the county commissioners, in the county town of his county. He shall give due attendance, in person or by deputy, at his office, daily, (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), from nine o'clock, A. M. to three o'clock, P. M. and longer when necessary for the dispatch of business.

SEC. 6. Immediately after he [] shall have given bond and qualified as aforesaid, he shall receive from the late Clerk of the County and Superior Courts, and Clerk and Master of Court of the Equity of the county, all records, books, papers, money and property of their respective offices, and give receipts for the same; and if any such late clerk, or clerks or master, shall refuse or fail within a reasonable time after demand to deliver such records, books, papers, money and property, they shall be respectively liable on their official bonds for the value thereof, and be held guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. He shall keep in bound volumes a complete and faithful record of all his official acts, and give copies thereof to all persons desiring them, on payment of the legal fees.

SEC. 8. He shall keep in bound volumes a complete and faithful record of all his official acts, and give copies thereof to all persons desiring them, on payment of the legal fees.

SEC. 9. As soon as the successors of the said late Sheriff shall have qualified and given bonds as required by law, the said late Sheriff shall deliver to such successors, all writs of executions in their hands which have not been satisfied, and have not been levied at all, or which have been levied on property which has been sold, and a residue

BOOKS TO BE KEPT BY THE CLERKS.

SEC. 8. The clerk shall keep the following books: 1. A docket of all writs of summons, or other original process issued by him, or returned to his office. This docket shall contain a brief note of every proceeding whatever, in each action, up to the final judgment inclusive.

2. An Execution Docket, in which the substance of the judgment shall be recorded, and every proceeding subsequent thereto noted, with an alphabetical index.

3. A Docket of all cases of fact joined upon the pleadings and other matters, triable before a jury, and of all other matters for hearing before the Judges at regular term of the Court, a copy of which shall be furnished to the Judge at the commencement of each term.

4. An alphabetical index according to the names of the plaintiffs, of all final judgments in civil action, rendered in the court, with the dates and numbers thereof.

5. A Docket of all criminal actions, containing a note of every proceeding in each, by whom the books are to be furnished.

SEC. 9. The books specified in the above section shall be supplied to the clerks of the several counties by the Secretary of State, at the expense of the State, and the Secretary shall, as soon as possible, transmit an account thereof to the chairman of the County Commissioners, in order that the fees may be levied in the county taxes, and also the Auditor of public accounts, who shall add the same to the taxes of the respective counties, and receive an account for it as for other taxes. The commissioners of any county failing to cause such sum to be levied with other county taxes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

PARLIES IN EACH ACTION TO BE KEPT AND KEPT.

SEC. 10. The clerk shall keep the papers in each action in a separate roll or bundle, and at its termination attach together, properly labeled, and file them in order of the date of the final judgment.

SOLUTIONS TO EXAMINE BEFORE JURY.

SEC. 11. At every regular term of a Superior Court, the Solicitor for the Judicial District shall inspect the office of the clerk of said court, and report to the court, if any clerk, after being furnished with the necessary books, shall fail to keep them up as required by law, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the Solicitor shall cause him to be prosecuted for the same. If the Solicitor shall fail or neglect to perform the duty hereby imposed on him, he shall be (liable) to a penalty of five hundred dollars any person who shall sue for the same.

EXISTING SUITS.

The following sections, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, relate exclusively to actions which have been commenced, and in which no final judgment has been pronounced, and the ratification of this act, as a part of the Code of practice and procedure.

SEC. 1. The clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of a general act respecting the practice and procedure of the Superior Courts of this State, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, or in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of law, and Courts of Equity, of their respective counties.

HOW SUCH SUITS PROCEEDED WITH.

SEC. 2. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid, shall be added to the docket of the Superior Court, and the tax costs against the parties liable and collect the same by the proper process.</

POETS CORNER.



"IF WE KNEW"

If we knew the way and the road,
If we knew the way and the road,
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AGRICULTURAL.



"He that by the plow would thrive"

From the Southern Planter and Farmer
Housing Cabbages.
Mr. Editor,—Some time since
I had conversation with a neighbor
as to the best and most economical
method of putting up
vegetables, such as cabbages, potatoes,
etc. The following plan
was suggested for a cabbage
house as one worthy of having
its merits tested by experiment;

Prepare straight slender poles
(pine or other), two or three inches
in diameter, of proper length
say eight feet; clean off your
ground, and commence as though
you were going to build a plain
rail pen, three-cornered, using
two poles instead of one, so as to
make each side or wall double,
with a space of eight inches be-
tween the poles. At one corner
an opening is left two and a
half feet wide, for a door or
entrance. To make secure a cheap
batten door may be made, and
hinged to posts or jambs fast-
ened to the wall of poles, after
the fence is completed. The
first tier or floor of poles having
been arranged, put on a row of
cabbages, the roots occupying
space eachtimewill soil until you
have gained the requisite
height. A few poles thrown
across the top, and a heavy cover-
ing of pine tops, corn stalks, or
any litter that will furnish a se-
cure covering, is all that is ne-
cessary to complete the house.
Corn stalks, or some other pro-
tection, should be placed against
the outside for fear of severe free-
zes, &c.

A trench should be dug around
the outside, and the dirt thrown
against the corn stalks. They
will serve to render the floor or
inside dry.

The cabbages thus housed will
be very convenient of access in
mid-winter, and will continue
as fresh as if buried under ground.
All that is necessary is a knife
with which you sever as many
heads as you want at a time,
leaving the stalks to give you a
supply of early coleworts in
spring.

In the interior you may stow
away potatoes, turnips, &c., &c.,
which will keep retaining all
their freshness.

If your gardeners have never
tested the merits of this method,
I hope several will do so this
fall and communicate the result
of their experiment to the South-
ern Planter and Farmer.

Buckwheat on Poor Land.

Some thirty years ago, when I
lived in Canada, I had fat hogs, for
I was a miller then, and you
know that hog manure is very
rich. I sowed a piece of ground
with buckwheat for my bees, and
on returning from the field
with some buckwheat in the
hog yard, it looked so nice and
mellow that I strewed on the
buckwheat, shut the hogs in the
pen, harrowed in the buckwheat
and let grow for the bees. The
result was that scarcely a bee
touched the field blossoms, but
the hogs yard beat all for bees
you ever saw. Well, I learned
a lesson then—that is, if you want
honey, the richer the land the
more honey, you will get.

Now when a persons asked
me how much buckwheat shall
I sow for my bees? I ask him
how much manure are you going
to put on your land? Manure
your white clover patch,
currants, gooseberries, raspberries
in fact, every tree whose blossoms
will produce. It is useless to
sow buckwheat for bees on poor
land. I saw a persons last sum-
mer who had sowed the same
piece of land to buckwheat for
eight years in succession without
manure, and he said for the last
three years his bees have scarcely
touched it. He concluded that
they had gotten sick of buck-
wheat. But this year he ploughed
up his cow-yard and sowed
to buckwheat, and the way the
bees worked on it beat all he ever
saw. He took the hint from
what I told him last summer.

Is not this one great reason why
so many people complain that
their bees do not do as well as
they did when the country was
new, before they had skinned the
land to death, western fashion?
This skinning process is as bad
for beekeepers as it is for farm-
ers.—*Elisha Gallup, in the American Bee Journal.*

DEATH CHILDHOOD.—Few things appear
so very beautiful as a young child in its
shroud. The little innocent looks so
lovely and so confiding amidst the
terrors of death. Crimeless and fearless, the
little mortal has passed alone under the
shroud, and explored the mystery of dissolution.
There is death in its sublimity, dearest im-
age, no hatred, no care for the morrow,
ever dawning with little face. Death has
come lovingly upon it; there is nothing
overcast in his presence, for we are looking
death, but we do not fear for the lonely
voyager, for the child has gone, simple and
trusting, into the presence of its all-wise
Father. "Of such," we know "is the king-
dom of heaven."

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TOD R. CALDWELL—Lieut. Governor.
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H. H. HOPPER—Commissioners.

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JAMES LINDSEY,
J. W. MCALL,
J. J. FALKNER,
J. C. EVANS—Commissioners.

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Leaves for Cherryville the
same days at 1 p. m.
Leaves for Asheville, Tues-
days and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
Leaves for Greenville, Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Leaves for Morganton, Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves for Marion, Fridays at 6 a. m.
County Mail—arrives Tuesdays and Fridays
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Leaves Wednesdays and Sat-
urdays at 6 a. m.

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[A.A.A.] 21

Town Ordinances.
1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherford
County, and it is the sense of the Court, that the au-
thority of the same, That a tax be, and the same
is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One
Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable prop-
erty within the limits of said Town, for the
year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained, That all persons liable
to pay tax within the corporation be required
to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the
15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real tax-
able property for which they may be liable—
Any person failing to render such list shall be
liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby
authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly
according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citi-
zens within the incorporate limits of said
Town, liable by law to work on public roads,
be and they are hereby required to work on
the public streets and roads in the corporate
limits of said Town six days in the year or
forfeit to the Mayor one dollar for each day
they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of
the Mayor such service may be rendered by
substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall
have power to divide the lands liable to work
the streets and roads into companies, and or-
der them to work on the streets or roads at
any time or place he may deem necessary—
Provided, That he cannot require them to work
more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who
shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal,
on the side walks of the streets of the Town
shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for
the first and Two Dollars for each additional
offense, to be collected and expended as other
taxes for improving the streets, and in the
discretion of the Mayor.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-
Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all re-
tainers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less
than five gallons. Provided the sale of liquors
by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal
purposes, shall be excepted from the operation
of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five
Dollars be laid upon all itinerant persons not
residents of said Town, who shall offer for
sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within
the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten
Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Eques-
trian and Menagerie performances, and a tax
of Five Dollars be imposed upon all shows
generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-
Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for
pay, for each day or night shows or exhibited
within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One
Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons
who shall discharge fire arms of any kind with-
in the incorporation, except that portion of
said incorporation lying east of the branch, east
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J. M. JUSTICE, T. M.
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[A.A.A.] 21